



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Louis XV., and bore fruit in the bloody and unprofitable War of the Austrian Succession.

As to particulars, while with the aid of "Memorie delle Cose accadute a D. Antonio Cellamare", preserved in the British Museum, the author comes to a conclusion concerning the Cellamare plot quite at variance with Baudrillart, evidently General Piépape's *La Duchesse du Maine* came out too late for him to consider it. He also corrects Baudrillart in one or two other places, and punctures a few more of St. Simon's misstatements. In his hostility to Dubois, however, he is, it would seem, rather over-favorable to Law. On the other hand, he puts a stigma on Berwick not usually noted (p. 61). References to Francesco Farnese sometimes as the father, sometimes as the uncle of the termagant queen of Philip V. are confusing. He was both her uncle and her stepfather. As in the first volume, M. Bourgeois's footing is not always secure on English ground. For example, one would like his authority for the statement that Great Britain was entitled to send two ships a year to Spanish America by the Asiento (p. 8). Stanhope's and Sunderland's motives for introducing the celebrated Peerage Bill of 1719 are presented in a somewhat novel form, while it is hardly enough to say that the Scots were bribed with nine new peerages; they were to have twenty-five hereditary, in place of sixteen elective, peers (p. 59). It is now generally accepted that the Countess of Darlington was the half-sister of George I., not his mistress (p. 88). The South Sea Bubble did not ruin the Whig party but only the faction in power. Charles Stanhope was Secretary to the Treasury and not "treasurer of the exchequer", and Sunderland, while retaining the favor of George I., had to resign the office of first Lord of the Treasury (p. 267). It is not according to usage to speak of the Duchess of Kendall as "Lady" Kendall, while Pulteney was not created Earl of Bath till 1742 (p. 351). An analytical table of contents does not make up for an index. But most of these points are not of great moment, and we are indebted to M. Bourgeois for a contribution to the diplomacy of the eighteenth century which promises to be definitive.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

*Weltgeschichte seit der Völkerwanderung.* VON THEODOR LINDNER, Professor an der Universität Halle. Siebenter Band. *Amerika; Europa bis zum Beginn der Französischen Revolution; Die Revolution und die Republik; Napoleon.* (Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta. 1910. Pp. vii, 496.)

PROFESSOR LINDNER'S ambitious survey of the world's history since the fourth century goes forward with commendable expedition. In this, the seventh volume, he deals with North and South America from the beginnings of colonization to 1815 and with Europe in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era. The seventy-one pages on the Americas, covering a

wider field than the first eleven volumes of Hart's *American Nation*, are followed by nine pages on India from the departure of Clive to 1815. Fifty-five pages are devoted to England and western Europe on the eve of the Revolution. Less than one hundred pages are given to France from the closing years of Louis XV. to 1795. The remainder of the volume, some two hundred and thirty pages, deals with Napoleon. The last chapter of this division is an interesting characterization of the personality and significance of Napoleon. The volume concludes with fifteen pages of bibliography and the usual index of names and places.

There can be no question of one man's rewriting the history of the world in an epoch of such tremendous change and within the space limits outlined above. Any attempt to cover so complex an age must depend for its novelty and claim to recognition upon the author's selection of topics, distribution of emphasis, power of synthesis, or his ability to indicate the results of original studies in the turn of a sentence. It must be said with regret that Professor Lindner has failed to give this volume distinction in any of these features. The result is altogether too much like an orthodox compendium of general history, telling too much and teaching too little.

In the survey of American history there are some blunders in names and facts due to haste or carelessness. The bibliography on this section reveals the poverty of the average German library in works on American history. Though it does not signify much in the text, it is encouraging to see in the list of works the names of Henry Adams, Osgood, Trevelyan, and McMaster. Winsor, Tyler, the *American Nation*, the standard series of biographies of statesmen and histories of commonwealths and Larned's bibliography are not even known by name. The interest in this part of the text lies in the attempt to contrast briefly the colonial development on the two American continents, in the emphasis on the religious questions of colonial days, and in the resolution of the pre-Revolutionary *Rechtsfrage* into a *Machtfrage*, two points which a Continental historian, especially a German, would be quick to discern.

The account of Revolutionary and Napoleonic Europe gives the reader fewer of those wide views and interpretative suggestions which are to be found in the earlier volumes. The last chapter, in its characterization of Napoleon as egoism served by genius (the phrase is Taine's) and yet in much that he does a product of historical forces, though not novel, is good. In his estimate of Napoleon's work in Germany, Professor Lindner does full justice to the Corsican as a maker of modern Germany. On controverted points such as the convention of Tauroggen, he presents the older and more generally accepted views. The bibliography has no significance except as an indication of the literature consulted. With three minor exceptions the list contains only secondary accounts. Lumbroso's bibliography is a notable omission.

GUY STANTON FORD.